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**ДЕЯКІ ПРОБЛЕМИ
ФОРМАЛЬНОГО АНАЛІЗУ
РОЗУМІННЯ ЗМІН ПОЛІТИЧНОГО
ПРОЦЕСУ В ТРАНЗИТИВНИХ
КРАЇНАХ ЯК ОСНОВИ ДЛЯ
БІЗНЕСУ**

Анотація

Окреслено деякі проблеми формального аналізу теоретичного розуміння сучасного політичного процесу в транзитивних країнах як однієї з умов, що визначає існування бізнесу. Визначено перспективні напрямки вирішення проблем прогнозування настання змін в політичному процесі.

Ключові слова: синергетика, теорія хаосу, політичний процес

**SOME PROBLEMS OF FORMAL
ANALYSIS OF UNDERSTANDING
OF POLITICAL PROCESS
CHANGING IN TRANSITIVE
COUNTRIES AS A BASE FOR
BUSINESS**

Summary

Some problems of the formal analysis of theoretical understanding of the modern political process in transitive countries as one of the conditions determining the existence of business are outlined. The perspective directions of solving the problems of forecasting the beginning of changes in the political process are determined.

Key words: synergetics, chaos theory, political process

In every country business forced to interact with a state authorities, which are determined by the peculiarities of political regime of a state. Complicative problem is making of the appropriate model of political process changing in transitive state. It is important to note, that problem of search of appropriateness of changing of paradigms of democracy transit understanding one by other is either non-existent or unsolved. According to the first point of view, to which belong admirers of T. Kune [1], there are not any appropriateness in appearance and flowing of scientific revolutions. According to the second point of view, which we adhere to, such appropriateness must exist, however while educed.

In a period from 1998 to 2015 we created a few formalized simulation models with the purpose of search of these unknown-non-existent appropriateness. In spite of very acute models built by us, they were not enable to educe the sought after appropriateness. Such situation was with another scientists, which conducted resembling studies as we know. That kind of explanation of this failure is seems fully logical:

Substratum of models was made by the specially created descriptions of existent conceptions which contained the basic lines of these conceptions. Every conception taken into account behaved to the different types of conceptions (in essence, it was the representative of the class of conceptions), which were certain or by us, or to us. Hereby, at the construction of models we depended on initial classification of conceptions, as modelled in its scopes. Accordingly, the result of such modelling is predictable and actually depends on initial parcels - that was wished (or what appropriateness provided for and expected to see), that's got.

Possible way out from this situation on conditions of maintenance of loyalty to the formally-model analysis we got passing to other plane of consideration of paradigm's development: postulated a necessity for basis of modelling to take, at first, not result of cognitive action of scientists (proper conceptions), but process of its forming in consciousness of scientists (or their associations) and, secondly, as a resume in content index of result of theoretical cognition to take to the aggregate of separate concepts and characters which scientists operated at exposition of their conceptual ideas. It is possible it would be to consider drawing on the specially created set of concepts, which would not be related to the accumulated historiography tradition, an almost ideal variant. It is necessary to acknowledge that some concepts, already mine-out in theoretical science, however must be a priori used almost at such - "ungrounded" - approach.

Stated allows either to give up for lost on a formal modelling as method for humanity sciences or continue to believe in their utilityness. We still believe and suppose a necessity to search other approaches to modelling, which would allow to avoid the defects indicated higher. On this way using of formal side of synergetical approach in a spirit of G.Haken looks perspective.

In the search of possibilities of application of synergetics and another formal methods for the search of conformities to law of changing of paradigms of democracy transit understanding we suppose a necessity to come from the next considering and hypotheses, formulated on results of analysis of the experience of search of method got by us:

According to a traditional scientific point of view, there are not limits for human reason - it is able to infinitely create new ideological (cogitative) constructions. Thus in the everyday use phrase in relation to that "new is good the forgotten old" is complemented usually by conviction in that new - even if and look like old, - it is created "at new level" (on a new "element base", in new terms, on the "new coil of spiral" etc).

The experience got by us compels to suppose that there is all spectrum of possible scientific paradigms in every epoch. Presence of alike, that not to say identical on base parameters conceptions and, in fact, paradigms of cognition in all historical epochs, since antiquity, shaded usually, at first, by the considerable terminology differences of diverse time conceptions and, secondly, that in different historical epochs into first place in consciousness of researcher and, possibly, contemporaries (due to, for example, to educational literature and system of education), different conceptions come forward from a "general set". It is possible it would be to describe such situation differently: for different epochs is typical a

fashion on different conceptions (types of conceptions) from their general spectrum. Thus this "fashion" creates feeling, that in every epoch wins and dominates some one paradigm of knowledge.

In our opinion, there is considerable probability that all together conceptions of democracy transit, created in a certain time period, are textual embodiment of the combined state of public consciousness (of that its part which "knows" scientific cognition) in this time period and then accents in their study have to be displaced from the traditional search of differences (one conception and paradigm from other) to the search of general and failing elements in a general spectrum (peculiar to this time period), and also on description of this spectrum on the whole. At such approach find the own place under a sun as failing details of general spectrum the archaic, "conservative", "reactionary", "erroneous", not "progressive" and other conceptions unrespected by historiography. But at such, objectively following from preceding hypotheses and constructions approach, a proper word "paradigm" acquires a few another sense - it would be necessary to define "paradigm" as fundamentally another look to the world, peculiar to another historical time period and determined first of all by axiological component of the world outlook of this period. Then the basis of appropriateness of scientific paradigms changing is not change of scientific approaches, base ideas, etc., but change of ordinary human values (and/or, possibly, fashions). Stated higher results in the necessity of study of not so much "clean science", how many ordinary world view background of epoch or time period, within the framework of which it is possible to expect forming and evolution of basic axiological presentations.

The similar reasonings change the accent of subsequent modelling and require the statement of a question about the presence of ideological preformation - extremity of number of base, ideological the understandings of world on the whole and democracy in particular. Obviously, character of answer for it a question determines great deal in the study of past and present methodology of science. And finding of regularities of democratic political process changes will help to construct appropriate interconnections between business and state.

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